

Bragg 30

[Return to normal view](#)**PEDIGO / POYNTER / SCHWARTZ and Related Families**

Entries: 14591 **Updated:** Mon Mar 18 15:15:11 2002 **Contact:** [Melvin Schwartz](mailto:melvins1@attbi.com) <melvins1@attbi.com>
Home Page: [Homepage for Melvin W. Schwartz](#)

Ancestry Of Melvin W. Schwartz

- **ID:** I10618
- **Name:** William BRAGG ¹
- **Sex:** M
- **Birth:** 1816 in North Carolina
- **Death:** 25 JUL 1863 in Chattanooga, Tennessee
- **Reference Number:** 10618

Father: [Thomas C. BRAGG](#) b: 5 MAY 1778 in Craven County, North Carolina

Mother: [Margaret CROSSLAND](#) b: ABT. 1790 in North Carolina

Marriage 1 [Drucilla HARTON](#) b: 1817 in North Carolina

- **Married:** ABT. 1843 in Warren Co., Kentucky

Children

1. [Jane BRAGG](#) b: 1843 in Northhampton Co., North Carolina
2. [James K.P. BRAGG](#) b: 1845 in Northhampton Co., North Carolina
3. [Mary BRAGG](#) b: 1847 in Northhampton Co., North Carolina

Sources:

1. Title: 1850 Warren Co., North Carolina
Page: Page 8, Roll Number 648
Text: William Bragg age 33, carpenter, Wife: Drucilla age 33. Children: Jane age 7, James K.P. age 5, Mary age 3.
Dwelling: 117-117

Thanks To; Helen Micol - Linda Pointer - Tom Oconnell - and dozens of others who have helped with this project. Gerri W., Bonnie H., Carolyn S., Jeanette D., Wayne H., Doris A., Jack D., and all the rest of you.

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Family Group Sheet

Bragg 30

Father FULL NAME:

EVENT	DAY MONTH YEAR	PLACE OF EVENT (City, Township, County, State, or Country)
Birth		
Marriage		
Death		
Burial		

NOTES:

His Other Spouse (s):

His Father:	Born	Died
His Mother:	Born	Died

Mother FULL MAIDEN NAME:

EVENT	DAY MONTH YEAR	PLACE OF EVENT (City, Township, County, State, or Country)
Birth		
Death		
Burial		

NOTES:

Her Other Spouse (s):

Her Father:	Born	Died
Her Mother:	Born	Died

Children (given names)	DAY MONTH YEAR	PLACE OF EVENT	NAME OF SPOUSE (s)
1	b		
	m		
	d		
2	b		
	m		
	d		
3	b		
	m		
	d		
4	b		
	m		
	d		
5	b		
	m		
	d		
6	b		
	m		
	d		
7	b		
	m		
	d		
8	b		
	m		
	d		

Family Group Sheet

BRAGG JR

Father FULL NAME:

EVENT	DAY MONTH YEAR	PLACE OF EVENT (City, Township, County, State, or Country)
Birth		
Marriage		
Death		
Burial		

NOTES:

His Other Spouse (s):

His Father:	Born	Died
His Mother:	Born	Died

Mother FULL MAIDEN NAME:

EVENT	DAY MONTH YEAR	PLACE OF EVENT (City, Township, County, State, or Country)
Birth		
Death		
Burial		

NOTES:

Her Other Spouse (s):

Her Father:	Born	Died
Her Mother:	Born	Died

Children (given names)

	DAY MONTH YEAR	PLACE OF EVENT	NAME OF SPOUSE (s)
1	b		
	m		
	d		
2	b		
	m		
	d		
3	b		
	m		
	d		
4	b		
	m		
	d		
5	b		
	m		
	d		
6	b		
	m		
	d		
7	b		
	m		
	d		
8	b		
	m		
	d		

PHYSICIAN'S RECORD

Full Name William D. Bragg Residence Mass Point, Miss
 Address Mass Point, Miss
 Place and Date of Birth Miss Age 27
 Medical Education U. of Mississippi
 Date and School of Graduation 1902
 Temporary License, Date of 1902 Basis of 1902
 Refusal, Reason For 1902
 Permanent License, No. 1902 Date of 1902
 Basis of 1902 Date Bd. Exam. 1902
 Refusal, Reason For 1902
 License Registered 1902 County Miss Date 1902 Book 1 Page 23
 Source of Information 1902 County Miss Date 1902 Book 1 Page 27
 County Miss Date 1902 Book 1 Page 27
 Remarks 1902
 If Dead—
 Date 1902
 Place Miss
 D. C. No. 1902

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 D. C. No. 1902

//

"The name Braxton -
Dictionary of American Biography
by Allen Johnston -

I
Bragg
Bragg 34

George Braxton - b - d - ?
married
Mary Carter
children were; -

1 - Elizabeth Braxton b - d - ?
married
a Mr. Brooks.

2 - Carter Braxton b. d. ? Signer of Dec. Ind.
married - [twice]
A - Judith Robinson.
B - Elizabeth Corbin.

3 - Mary Braxton b - d - ?
married
Thomas Bragg -

So that is the source of the name
Braxton in our Bragg line.
At least we can say that the signer of
Dec. Ind. was a brother-in-law of
one of our clan -

(over)

Micajah Bragg 1st Ancestor
in America

2 Bragg 35

children. [possibly others]

- 1- Peter Bragg - from whom our line came
- 2- Joseph "
- 3- Benjamin " } twins.
- 4- James Ross Bragg - notice the James
- 5- William Braxton.

as there was a Thomas Bragg who married Mary Braxton, I feel like he must belong in this group.

Micajah and at least 3 of his sons - Peter, Joseph and Benjamin, were born in England. The 3 sons, we know came to America with Sir Christopher Newport. [Capt of ships into Jamestown] They came over in early part of 17th century. I have a photostat of a will, witnessed by Peter Bragg signed July 4-1664. which proves their arrival in 17th century.

over -

Micajah Bragg -
Peter [John] our line -

³ Bragg 36

Peter [John] married Mollie Newport
daugh. of Sir Christopher Newport
children of Peter & Mollie: - 1st Capt

Daniel Newport Bragg

Peter " " Dr.

John " " " "

Elegabeth " "

Mary Newport " "

Thomas " Father of Gen. Braxton

believe there may have been
others -

Thomas father of Braxton is thought
to be a younger brother as the
order is not positively known -

Thomas Bragg [above] married

Margaret Crossland in 1803.

which would prove itself as
Peter Newport Dr. was in Rev. War,
as there is no mention of Thomas
being in Rev. War.

One of the above may have been the
ancestor you are searching for - do
hope I have found it for you - like you,
I am trying to find one missing link -
James Bragg - my grand father, buried in
Miss - same place - over -

Peter Newport Bragg - Per. Soldier was⁴
 born March 4, 1763 - d. May 31, 1841
 born in Fauquier Co. Va. and
 died in Lowndes Co. Ala. near Greenville
 buried in village of Bragg, Ala.
 He went to Spartanburg Co. So. Carolina
 after Rev. War. married Abigail Britton
 his son Peter Newport Bragg Jr. was
 born there. They moved to Ala. 1829.

Daniel Newport Bragg - married
 dau. of Geo. Brewton of Fauquier Co. Va.
 " " later owned 200 acs. in
 Johnston Co. No. Car.

John Bragg son of Peter [John]
 married Linnie Brewton or Britton

Mary Newport Bragg, married
 1795 - d. 1826

William Clayton - b. 1791 - d. 1856.

can you get name of your g-grandfather
 from your brother, or has he ever
 gone to the cemetery where he is thought
 to have been buried? you would be
 surprised at the number of men, who
 come to our library searching for family
 records. Lawyers and such, who take
 an active part in our genealogical
 meetings.

Thomas Bragg m - Margaret Crossland⁵
 1803 - in Harreinton No. Car.
 children -

John [of Mobile] - born 1806 married a
 Miss Hall - dau. of Judge Hall. Ala.
 Alexander - born 1808 - was an architect
 lived in Wilcox Co. Ala.
 married
 1st. Miss Southall - 1 child.
 2nd. Martha Hummel - 2 children

Dunbar - married a Moody and
 lived in Texas. (haven't found where yet. or desc)
 Braxton - b. 1817 - d. 1876 - in Galveston Tex.
 [sister of Dunbar was close friend]

Elizabeth - married Alexander Lewis Jolley
 moved to Tenn.
 Mary Lore Bragg - married James Cuthbert
 Sarah - married a Mr. Radican

Tradition says there were 12 children
 and as I have been assured that my
 grandfather James was a brother to
 the above children of Thomas & Margaret 12
 I feel like he could have been the oldest
 of them as you will notice the 1803
 marriage of Thomas & Margaret. and the
 John being born in 1806. it seems likely
 that my gf. could have been born 1804
 I pray that someday soon I shall
 get this all straightened up. and shall
 try to keep you also. do write and hear from you

barthens to visit that grave - and let me know his findings -

I have a feeling that your great-grandfather may have been the Uncle of my grandfather James.

There was a William and an Elizabeth Bragg buried in Red Banks Miss, whether a town or Cemetery.

I do not know which the name stands for - do you know - please tell me I can't find a town by that name on any Miss. map.

I have a paper from Media Research Bureau - Washington D.C. on the Braggs of England - so many of family names in it.

For the most part the Braggs were of the landed gentry and yeomanry of Eng. which means they were free people.

[so few were free that day in time]

as early as [1272 year] there were Bragg families in English counties of

Devon, Cambridge, Essex, Somerset, Cumberland and Derry - some were one in Scotland [as they married in to the Scottish] in Northern Anguish.

So all it is nice to know our ancestors came of good high class stock even tho some here have not stayed in there own class always am sorry to say - but all families do that.

Sincerely Mrs. Mabel Bragg George
5735 La Vista - Dallas 6 - Tex.

my brothers were: -

George Earl Bragg. b. Feb. 28 - 1883

Sony Isabel " (nephew) b. May 16 - 1886

Dr. James Arthur

infants who died -

John Robert Dr.

b. July 11 - 1889.

b. Sept. 18 - 1884 -

my oldest brother died ^{at} age 29 -

~~he~~ he was an Architect

the other two are Optometrists

one here in Dallas - one in

Weatherford Texas. (youngest)

he has 3 lovely daughters.

James Arthur has a lovely dau.

by his first marriage - also a g. dau.

of hers. the mother of dau. died when

she was a baby - and a very fine son by his

second marriage. the mother

is living.

my brother Earl was married

just a year when he died - leaving

no children.

We have, I think the most wonderful

dau. born - 1913. Sept. 22.

our little ^{my} born son after we were

married - lived to be almost 8 mo. old.

Another son ^{of Peter Bragg} I don't know who he
married - but had children one of
whom was Thomas Bragg married
Susan Allen. ~~had S.C.~~ and moved
to Alabama. where descendants were
found as late as 1932. Their son
~~John~~ John Newport Bragg, was the
father of John Bragg of Ala.

BRAGG 42

Mrs. C. D. George
5735 Fairview
Dallas 6 - Texas



HELP GOODWILL IS
EMPLOY THE HAND



Mrs. William P. Davis
629 South St.
Lewiston, Idaho

I completed my daughter's D.A.R. paper and they went on to Washington D.C. she is and has been a D.A.R. member for several months. The paper went through with no mistakes. They were not sent back at all for any correction in the least. I do feel very happy and proud because it is the first and only time I ever made an entrance papers and they do have to be correct as they put professional genealogist to work on them for they must be absolutely sure they are correct in every detail. I had 4 wonderful old family bible records for dates and all. old Tombstone records - and war records. it really was a big undertaking for me but I enjoyed every minute of it I can assure you. I love the work. but sometimes you feel like you can not ever find what you are looking for and then suddenly there you are, some lead will open up quite a wonderful lot of something good.

Bragg 44

I believe when you find that one
missing letter - then you will
have your line complete except
for some dates - which of course you
would need for D.A.R. - and proof
of some. I am not trying for P.A.R.
we feel I shall not have enough
for such - and am getting so old
to be active in the working D.A.R., &

Bragg
Bragg 45

CHANCERY SUMMONS TO UNKNOWN DEFENDANTS.

Mrs. Emma Hyatt Bragg et al
Vs. No. 5666

The Unknown Heirs, Assigns and Personal Representatives of Lewis Alexis, Deceased, et al.

To The Unknown Heirs, Assigns and Personal Representatives of Lewis Alexis, Deceased, and to any and all persons or parties having or claiming any right, title or interest, either legal or equitable, in or to the following described lands situated in Jackson County, Mississippi, to-wit:

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Governmental Lot No. 2 of Fractional Section 14, Township 7 South, Range 9 West;

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the Chancery Court of Jackson County, Mississippi, at Rules, on the Second Monday of April, A. D. 1935, to defend the suit No. 5666 of Mrs. Emma Hyatt Bragg et al, wherein you are made parties defendant, and, wherein Complainants seek confirmation of their title to said above described land.

Witness my hand this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1935.

FRED TAYLOR,
Clerk Chancery Court,
Jackson County, Miss.

3-15-4c.

CD 4151435

Highway 28 OLD SNOW HILL CEMETERY Wilcox County, Alabama
 Located about 1/4 mile east of Snow Hill Post Office, on hill. Small
 dirt road to the right to fenced cemetery. Outside the fenced area,
 along the road, on each side, and in the woods are many marked and
 unmarked graves. Listed below are all the graves inside the fenced
 area. Recorded August 1988 by Else J. Martin, Kevin Martin & Larry Martin.

SIMPSON

Lawrence Waverly Simpson
 (husband)
 July 29 1875
 August 10, 1954

Lucy Adele Williamson Simpson
 (wife)
 April 3, 1898
 August 21, 1979

Fletcher Stoddard Simpson
 July 25, 1885
 February 2, 1978

Rev. Hugh McLeod Gillis
 March 9, 1843
 March 18, 1913

Mabel Morris Simpson
 (wife)
 November 6 1905
 February 1, 1987

Hugh Lewis Simpson
 (husband)
 September 22, 1900
 June 18, 1963

W. G. Simpson
 October 4, 1871
 December 3, 1936

Hugh Lewis Simpson, Jr.
 July 20, 1929
 July 26, 1944

Thomas Hood Simpson
 (Son of Elizabeth Ann Gulley
 and Ranson Overton Simpson
 December 23, 1887
 July 22, 1933
 (Buried in Abilene, Texas)

Mary Lee Simpson
 daughter of Elizabeth Ann Gulley
 and Ranson Overton Simpson
 February 26, 1877
 October 23, 1948

Martha Patton Simpson (Daughter of
 September 5, 1886 Eliz. Ann Gulley &
 May 28, 1982 R. O. Simpson)

R. O. Simpson
 (husband)
 December 1, 1842
 November 19, 1925

Elizabeth Ann Gulley (Daughter of Mary
 (wife) Ward McCondichie &
 August 10, 1848 William Gulley, M.D.
 January 10, 1928

Carra Gillis Simpson
 October 15, 1871
 May 13, 1913

Infant Simpson
 Daughter of W. C. &
 Cara Simpson
 Born August 10, 1894

Mary Ward McCondichie
 wife of Wm. Gulley, M.D.
 March 11, 1829
 December 17, 1910

Mary P. Scarbrough
 wife of Dr. Thos. Lee
 March 15, 1847
 July 13, 1927

Sara Frances Lee
 wife of T. E. Lee
 October 24, 1884
 October 10, 1937

Thomas Madison Lee
 December 11, 1907
 February 8, 1986

Thomas Eugene Lee
 November 10, 1879
 August 7, 1962

ELSE J. MARTIN COLLECTIONS
 6301 COUNTRY LANE
 PASCAGOULA, MS 39567
 601-588-6520

OLD SNOW HILL CEMETERY

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter Ingram
 February 23, 1862 (Dau. of Edmund &
 November 12, 1949 Eliza Hobdy Hunter)

W. C. Ingram (Husb of Gertrude)
 1851 - 1935

E. H. Hunter (Son of Edmund & Eliza
 February 11, 1857 Hobdy Hunter)
 March 22, 1929

George Hunter
 (Son of Edmund & Eliza Hunter)
 January 2, 1860
 July 10, 1892 - age 32

Eliza A. Hunter (Hobdy, family
 February 20, 1834 knowledge)
 December 7, 1910

Mary C. Hobdy
 (Daughter of Wm. & Adeline
C. Hobdy)
 August 27, 1868
 June 14, 1958

Frances S. Carter
 February 16, 1828
 February 27, 1908

Daniel Gillis
 April 6, 1869
 September 19, 1945

Oliver A. Hobdy
 July 3, 1864
 September 19, 1900
 (Son of Wm. M. & Adeline Hobdy)

Martha W. Gillis
 Devoted wife of Daniel Gillis
 February 20, 1872
 June 26, 1901

Infant James E. Albritton
 born & died 1873

Infant John W. Albritton
 born & died 1874

Wm. M. Hobdy (William Madison)
 June 11. 1830
 December 25, 1904
 (Husband of M. Adeline Carter)
 -Married March 17, 1858-
Mary Adeline Carter Hobdy
 January 1, 1836
 January 2, 192
 (Wife of Wm. M. Hobdy)

Thomas Carter Hobdy
 (Son of Wm. M. & Adeline Hobdy)
 July 14, 1860
 December 3, 1927

James N. Perdue
 October 5, 1860
 August 8, 1930
 Husband of Katie Jones Perdue

Katie Jones Perdue (Wife)
 June 22, 1861
 April 21, 1933

Katie Mae Jones
 November 22, 1904
 August 14, 1905

Annie Clyde Perdue
 wife of Dr. H. M. Dismukes
 December 9, 1894
 December 6, 1930

Florence Beeland Perdue
 December 2, 1902
 August 3, 1947

E. Brentz Perdue
 August 3. 1897
 September 9, 1950

George W. Albritton
 born Snow Hill, Alabama
 March 16, 1830
 May 22, 1898

Mrs. Mary McElroy Albritton
 died July 17, 1901 - age 78

ELSE J. MARTIN COLLECTIONS
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OLD SNOW HILL CEMETERY

Annie E. Williamson
(Wife of Harold L. Fitch)
February 8, 1891
November 5, 1967

Harold L. Fitch, Husband
June 17, 1878
February 3, 1962

Frances E. Hobdy Fitch
Wife of Lewis H. Fitch
(Sister of Wm. M. Hobdy)
January 28, 1847
September 3, 1939

Edmon Hobdy Fitch
(Son of Lewis & Frances)
December 22, 1872
April 10, 1901

Alabama Erwin McElroy
daughter of E. R. & E. E. McElroy
January 26, 1884
October 1, 1894

Alice G. Lee
daughter of Arthur & Florence Lee

Arthur Lee
son of Arthur & Florence Lee
b. Jan 1885
d. Feb 2, 1886, age 1 year

Florence E. Lee
February 18, 1858
June 9, 1934 Wife

Arthur Lee
February 7, 1947
January 7, 1915 Husband

(Left front, facing west)

Elijah R. McElroy
1855-1940

W. George McElroy
1889-1937

Emma A. McElroy
1859-1935

Annie Snell McElroy
Feb 1, 1894-Jan 23, 1983

Mary L. McElroy, daughter
No dates

Edward Dixon Ewing
Kathryn McElroy Ewing

Harold E. Abbot, PFC
U. S. Army, WW 11
July 9, 1923
June 9, 1984

Edward Hobdy Moore
Son of Emily C. Hobdy & Leonard Moore
1862- 1940

Frances Farrior Moore
Wife of Edward Hobdy Moore
1861-1932

Fanny Carter Moore
Wife of L. A. Moore, Sr.
September 3, 1854
April 23, 1912

Infant Turberville
Infant of Dr. J. S. &
Julia Turberville
1904

Annie Sophronia McElroy Purifoy
June 25, 1894
October 25, 1986
Wife of Judge Thomas Purifoy

Judge Thomas Purifoy
June 11, 1875
January 9, 1940
Son of John H. & Alabama Purifoy

Martha A Soger
October 12, 1838
April 4, 1908

(3 names on one tombstone)
William James Breithaupt
Dec 16, 1840-Dec 9 1891

Lucinda Newton Breithaupt
Feb 19, 1843-Mar 14, 1882

Louis Claude Christian Breithaupt
Feb 13, 1882-Sept 21, 1882

Lillie Lucinda Mariah
March 24, 1868

Isaac Breithaupt
Apr 4, 1873-July 27, 1896

James Ernest Breithaupt
Nov 17, 1879-Nov 10, 1910

OLD SNOW HILL CEMETERY

Infant daughter of
Carolyn & James Hall
May 3, 1959
May 6, 1959

James E. Hall
August 2, 1935
Sept 7, 1962

Wyeth Holt Speir
Jan 25, 1906
Sept 19, 1969

Charles Brasfield Fitch
Feb 22, 1875
Sept 26, 1914

ELSE J. MARTIN COLLECTIONS
6301 COUNTRY LANE
PASCAGOULA, MS 39567
601-588-6520

Bragg 50
ALABAMA

416.1
BREWER
Bragg

HER HISTORY, RESOURCES,

WAR RECORD AND PUBLIC MEN.

FROM 1540 TO 1872.

BY WILLIS BREWER



THE REPRINT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
Spartanburg, S. C.
1975

I JGR 00 1038995 T

esteemed by those who know him best, for he unites the sentiments and manners of a southern gentleman with the acquirements of the *seaman*. He married a sister of Gen. Z. C. Deas, and lost two sons during the late war, one of whom, Capt. J. Deas Nott of the Twenty-second Alabama, fell at Chickamauga. He had several brothers, all of whom ranked intellectually high.

Prominent among the citizens of Mobile is JOHN FORSYTH. He is the grandson of Robert Forsyth, an Englishman who came to America before the rebellion of 1776, served for some time in the military family of Gen. Washington, and was treacherously killed by Rev. Beverly Allen, whom, as federal marshal, he had under arrest in Augusta. His father was the celebrated Georgia statesman, Gov. John Forsyth, who was attorney general and governor of his State, a member of congress for fifteen years, minister to Spain, (where he negotiated the cession of Florida,) and secretary of state for six and a half years under the administrations of Messrs. Jackson and Van Buren, and who died in 1841, aged 62 years. His son JOHN was born in Augusta, Ga., October 1812. When a boy he spent two years in Madrid with his father. In 1832 he delivered the valedictory at Princeton, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar of Augusta. He at once located in Columbus, but the next year came to Mobile. He was soon after appointed United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama. The death of his father obliged him to return to Georgia, where he remained twelve years, planting, practicing law, and editing the *Columbus Times*. Meantime he went to Mexico as adjutant of the 1st Georgia regiment. Returning to Mobile in 1853, he built lumber mills on the island in front of the city, which were burned before completion. He at once returned to journalism, buying the *Register* from Mr. T. Sanford. In 1856, President Pierce appointed him minister to Mexico—a voluntary tender, unasked, but accepted, by Mr. Forsyth. He reached the capital in October, and remained there two years. His mission was a stormy one. His whole time was spent in the effort to get satisfaction for the imprisonments, murders, and confiscations practiced upon his countrymen by Mexican authorities. But he failed for want of support at Washington, as Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy was a timid one. He finally dissolved his relations with the Zuloaga government and returned, resigning soon after, and resuming his pen. In 1859 he represented Mobile in the legislature, and the following year was elected mayor. In March 1861 he was sent as commissioner to Washington to negotiate for peace, Messrs. Crawford of Georgia and Roman of Louisiana being his colleagues. They were instructed to gain all

Bragg 51

and mar. 13, 1872. Age 34 yrs.

the time possible, and were not deceived by the subtleties of Mr. Seward as is generally supposed. During the war Col. Forsyth was for a time on the staff of Gen. Bragg, but rendered far more efficient service by sustaining the hopes of the people with his vigorous pen. This continued after the war, when the country was desolate and the people disheartened. He was appointed mayor of the city by Gov. Parsons, and about the same time received a strong support for federal senator. He continues to edit his journal, and his ability is recognized throughout the country. His style as a writer is peculiarly fresh, bold, and trenchant, and has secured for him the highest honors of the profession of journalism. In manner he is reserved and dignified, but courteous. In stature he is short and spare, with a hawk-beak nose, and grey eyes. He married a Miss Hull of Georgia, and one of his two sons was the late Col. Charles Forsyth, formerly of the Third Alabama infantry. Col. Robert Forsyth, a Confederate officer, was a brother of Col. F.

JOHN BRAGG is also an old resident of Mobile. Born in Warrenton, North Carolina, in the year 1806, he was graduated at Chapel Hill, in 1824, in a class with the late Dr. R. L. Fearn of this county. His father was an architect and builder; the maiden name of his mother was Crossland. Having read law under Hon. Edward Hall of Warrenton, he opened an office in that place. From 1830 to 1835 he represented his native county in the legislature, and in the latter year was appointed by President Jackson a member of the board of visitors at West Point. During the presidential canvass of 1836, he was the associate editor of the *Register*, and his ability in the province of journalism introduced him favorably to a wide circle of people. From 1837 to 1840 he was the attorney of the branch bank in Mobile. In 1842 a vacancy occurred in the office of judge of the 6th judicial circuit, and Gov. Fitzpatrick appointed him to fill it; and at the meeting of the general assembly he was chosen to the position over Gen. George W. Crab. At the expiration of six years he was unanimously re-elected for a like term by the same body. During the time, however, the choice of the judges was transferred to the popular poll. It was well known that Judge Bragg was averse to that manner of election, yet he was chosen by a large majority over Hon. Aaron B. Cooper of Monroe. In 1851 he was induced to become a candidate for congress in order to harmonize the elements of discord in his party, which his non-participation in active political affairs for nine years enabled him to do; and he was elected by a majority of 1851 votes over Hon. C. C. Langdon. Mortified at the evidence of a decadence of public virtue which he found in Washington, he declined

Buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala.
John Bragg, a native of North Carolina, but since the year of 1835
he resided in Mobile, Ala. 1806- Aug. 10, 1876
Mary, formerly Hall Bragg, wife of John Bragg
April 11, 1827- May 26, 1865.

Mobile Burial Records
Robert C. Forsyth - age 46
Buried Nov. 15, 1876
J. D. Forsyth - male 45
Buried June 9, 1861

was May 21, 1876 - age 70
Buried by H. H. H. 1876
and 1873, age 76.

further service at the close of his term, feeling that for himself at least "the post of honor was a private station." Retiring from professional as well as political pursuits, Judge Bragg did not reappear in public affairs till his election to the constitutional convention of 1861 as a representative of this county. Physically disqualified for service in the field, he remained on his plantation in Lowndes during the war. There, April 12, 1865, he was subjected to the grossest personal indignities, his property wantonly destroyed, and his dwelling burned over the heads of his wife and children by the Northern troops under Gen. Wilson. He has since resided in Mobile, striving to husband the wreck of his once liberal fortune.

Judge Bragg is tall and spare, with a dark complexion. His manner is austere, and while on the bench he was considered a martinet. Rigidly upright in his own conduct, he exacts the same of others, and all his virtues are of the Spartan type. Besides his high rank as a jurist, so good an authority as Col. Forsyth has pronounced him to be without a superior as a writer in the State. He married a sister of Dr. Wm. B. Hall of Lowndes, and his eldest son is an attorney at the bar of this county. The late Gov. Thomas Bragg of North Carolina, and Capt. Wm. Bragg of Wilcox, who died in the Confederate service, were brothers of Judge B. Also,

THAXTON BRAGG, a citizen of Mobile, is a brother of the foregoing. He was born in 1815 in Warren county, North Carolina; was graduated at West Point Military Academy; distinguished himself in the war with Mexico; became a general in the Confederate service; and commanded its armies at Pensacola, and at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chancellorsville, and Mission Ridge. As he has had no connection with the affairs of Alabama, and has only been a citizen of the State since 1865, he may with propriety be left to the chroniclers of a more general history of the South.

JOSEPH WHITE LEESENE came to Mobile in 1836. He was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1811, and was a graduate of South Carolina College. He read law and practiced about a year at Yorkville before he came to this State. He was associated in the practice in Mobile with Messrs. John Forsyth and Wm. D. Dunn. He soon took high rank at the bar, and when Chancellor Chenshaw died, in 1847, Gov. Martin selected him to fill the vacancy. At its meeting the legislature elected him for a term of six years, over Hon. Francis Bugbee of Montgomery, and he filled the office during that time. He also acquired considerable reputation as a political writer during the heated controversies in 1855-'6. He was drowned by the upsetting of a sail-boat in the bay, Oct. 15,

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1856, while crossing from his residence at Point Clear. Chancellor Lesene was a gentleman of cultivated mind and superior natural endowments. As a speaker he was exceedingly forcible, his logical ideas being expressed with ease and effect. To the equity bench he seemed especially adapted by the order of his mind, his lofty sense of justice, and the purity of his private life. He married a daughter of President Cooper of South Carolina College and his children reside in Mobile.

The late DANIEL CHANDLER was a prominent citizen of Mobile for more than thirty years. He was born at Warrenton, Georgia, Dec. 13, 1805; was graduated at Franklin College, and read law under Judge Tucker at Winchester, Virginia. He came to Mobile soon after attaining to manhood, and gave the best years and labors of a busy life to the profession of his choice. Though fully alive to public events, and full of public spirit, only once, in 1843, did he consent to accept public position; and that year he represented the county in the general assembly. He several times declined high official trusts. He was the law partner of Hon. John A. Campbell for many years, and was afterwards associated with Hon. R. H. Smith. He was stricken down by disease in 1863, and he did not recover fully. His death occurred in New Orleans, October 26, 1866. To an amiable figure and imposing appearance, Mr. Chandler united a kind heart and a generous soul. He was learned in the law, and eloquent at the bar. His impressive tones and ardent address, when engaged in the discussions of the forum, lent a charm to the court-room. In all matters affecting the common weal, he manifested a warm interest, and was known to all the county by his earnest zeal in every good enterprise. He was also pious, and of the strictest probity in his intercourse with his fellow man. He married a sister of Hon. John A. Campbell, and his son, Capt. John L. Chandler of this county, was on staff duty with Gen. Clanton during the late war.

Few men have the marked individuality of EDMUND SPANN DARGAN, a leading citizen of Mobile for thirty years past. Born in Montgomery county, North Carolina, April 15, 1805, he was the son of a Baptist minister, of Irish descent. His mother was a Miss Lilly, whose father came from England. His father died, and left him without means wherewith to acquire an education; but, by his own exertions, he obtained a fair knowledge of English, Latin, and Greek. He was engaged on a farm till he was twenty-three years old, then he read law in the office of Col. Joseph Pickett at Wadesboro. In 1829 he came to Alabama, and taught school three months

magnolia cemetery - Mobile, Ala.
Daniel Chandler. Dec. 13, 1805 - Oct. 26, 1866
Sarah M. Chandler. Mar. 24, 1809 - Aug. 11, 1887
Mary A. Chandler. 1873-1896 cont.

Family Buried in
magnolia cemetery
Mobile, Ala.

See page
178-179
in
magnolia
cemetery
Book

cont. William D. Chandler - Died July 3, 1864 - age 53
John R. Chandler - Jan. 30, 1838 - Aug. 23, 1894
Henrietta O. Chandler - Aug. 1, 1845 - June 14, 1918
Nathan Chandler - 1848 - 1943
Mary & Elizabeth Chandler. Dan. Daniel & Sarah M. Chandler - Died June 27, 1853 - age 21
other - see page 126 - magnolia cem. Book.

buried in magnolia cem. Mobile.
James Fleming Carver. Remains with Dr. Joseph W. Lesene
in mobile cem. May 26, 1843 - Died Sept 25, 1900
see page 38 - magnolia cemetery Book -

GEN. AND MRS. BRAXTON BRAGG.

In a letter by Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, while at New Orleans, she added the postscript: "I am to have a visit from Mrs. Braxton Bragg this morning. It will be interesting." The statement was interesting. The VETERAN did not know of her existence. Subsequently, the opportunity to visit the wife of that distinguished officer was gladly improved, and realizing how much of pleasure a visit from her would give, he assured her that the people of Nashville would be gratified to make her a guest of the city. She replied, "I would gladly have accepted an invitation to the Chickamauga Park dedication." Astounded at the omission, he turned to the other lady present in the hope of an apologetic word from her, and realizing that she, too, had been neglected—not to say ignored, although representing one of the noblest families in the South, and for whose husband the government had consecrated a monument, although he gave his life for the Confederacy,—greater diligence for the recognition of our women in the war was resolved upon.

The following sketch of General and Mrs. Bragg is by Mrs. Emily Todd Helm, of Elizabethtown, Ky.:

Braxton Bragg, son of Thomas Bragg, was born at Warrenton, Warren County, N. C., the 21st of March, 1817, and died at Galveston, Texas, aged fifty-nine years, eight months and five days. His death was sudden. The papers stated at the time, that he died of heart failure, but his family physician said it was paralysis of the brain.

Gen. Bragg entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1834, and graduated in 1838, among the distinguished five in his class, and was appointed Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, United States Army. His first military service was rendered in Florida, under General Zachary Taylor, in the Seminole War, and at its close he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.

In 1846 Gen. Bragg was ordered to Corpus Christi to join his old commander, General Taylor, whose forces were then assembled against Mexico. Gen. Bragg was engaged in all the battles and was particularly distinguished at the battle of Buena Vista, when Gen. Taylor reported that by the skillfulness of his artillery, Gen. Bragg had "saved the day." After the Mexican War, he resigned the position of Lieutenant Colonel, to which he had been promoted.

On June 7, 1849, he married Eliza B. Ellis, the eldest daughter of Richard Gaillard Ellis. The marriage took place at the family residence, "Evergreen Plantation," Parish of Terre Bonne, La., the Rev. John Sandel officiating. Mrs. Bragg was a beautiful girl, as the pictures taken of her at that time testify. Her father was a sugar and cotton planter. She was born in Adams County, Miss., and was a schoolmate of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was born in the same county. Mrs. Bragg's girlhood was chiefly spent at Natchez. After her marriage she

spent the first four years at Jefferson Barracks, afterward at Fort Gibson and Wachita.



GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

It was in the fall of 1855 that Gen. Bragg left the United States service and settled on a sugar plantation in Lafourche, La. They made that their home until the beginning of the war between the States, when he was elected, in Louisiana, Commissioner of Public Works of the Second District, and inaugurated a complete system of levees and drainage. This position he resigned to accept a position as Brigadier General, which was one of the first of President Davis' military appointments after the organization of the Southern Confederacy. He first served at Pensacola.

In 1862, Gen. Bragg was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and after the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, he was made a full General. When Gen. Beauregard was called to the defence of Charleston, S. C., Bragg succeeded to the command of the Army of Tennessee and made the memorable march into Kentucky, and afterward fought the battle of Chickamauga, where he gained a decisive victory. He was afterward Military Adviser of President Davis, stationed at Richmond.

At the time of General Bragg's death he was Inspector of Railroads in Texas. He had no children. His widow is now living in New Orleans with her brother, Major Ellis. She lived on her plantation at Lafourche during the war, until she was compelled to leave by the invasion of Weitzel's troops. After December, 1860, Gen. Bragg never returned to or saw his home again, as it was confiscated and sold. Mrs. Bragg made an effort to recover it, as it

was her patrimony, but she was "not regarded as his legal heir!" She said to me:

"I remained on the plantation until a few hours before the enemy came, leaving about 120 or 130 negroes on the place. The officer said he could not restrain his men, but at all events the house was pillaged and everything broken up, even the feather beds cut open and carpets torn from the floors and every animal that was not killed was carried away. After a few days I returned to the scene of desolation and asked the officer why he had not burned the house, and he replied that he had saved it to shelter the poor oppressed negroes in my service. There was nothing to be done, so I joined Gen. Bragg a few days before the battle of Murfreesboro. I had not then seen him for a year and a half (while he was at Pensacola I had paid him a visit). I was taken ill with typhoid fever after this, and my life was despaired of at Tullahoma, where I was carried. Gen. Bragg returned to New Orleans after the surrender and died, as has been stated, in Galveston, Texas."



MRS. ELISE B. BRAGG

Mrs. Bragg, since his death, has lived in strict retirement, spending the winters in New Orleans; the summers in the mountains of Virginia. Stately, dignified, a handsome woman, remarkably courteous and elegant in her manner, a fine conversationalist, she interests herself in all the topics of the day—in other words an up to date woman.

The writer knew General Bragg personally. Under a very reticent, reserved manner he had a kind heart. He had little to say, but his conversation was marked by dignity. His only hope for the

country, he once said, was the "Northern Democrats," which, if they failed to impress proper ideas, left the South no alternative but to "fight it out." He bore the loss of his own private interests with an undisturbed demeanor and asked no sympathy when he was criticized, nor would he ever answer any attack made upon his war record, saying, when urged, "Some day the truth will be known, and my acts will appear in a different light." The memory of Gen. Bragg has yet to obtain the meed of justice to his merits as a soldier, never fully accorded to him during life. He had a single hearted patriotism; no one could doubt the purity of his stainless honor or his inflexible integrity. With high moral, as well as physical courage, regardless of self, incapable of falsehood or duplicity, no temptation could divert him from that which he deemed the path of duty. Gen. Bragg was buried at Mobile, Ala., where he had an older brother, Judge John Bragg. The late ex-Governor Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, was also a brother.

GEN. BRAGG'S INTEREST IN HIS SUFFERING SOLDIERS.

It is fitting in connection with the brief but carefully prepared sketch of General and Mrs. Bragg, to show something of his interest in the sick and wounded of his splendid army. The letters pay tribute specially to his Medical Director, Dr. S. H. Stout, and are given the more cordially because of his eminent merit to distinction. It must have been an oversight that stronger recognition has not been given him in the United Confederate Veterans. Dr. Stout has carefully preserved all these years the official reports belonging to his department, and there certainly ought to be provided means to enable him to put them in proper condition to be preserved in the South's Battle Abbey, that certainly will be erected at no very distant day. Comrades should look to this important matter with diligence.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL BRAGG.

WARM SPRINGS, GA., 2nd Jan'y, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Among the many kind expressions of regret and confidence received by me since retiring from official position, none have excited a livelier interest or given me more pleasure than your note. To have secured the good will and esteem of those who have suffered most in our cause and of their humane and self-sacrificing attendants, whose only return is a consciousness of duty well done, is no small reward to one whose stern discharge of duty more often offended than propitiated.

Your note will be preserved as a treasure I did not expect, and do not even claim to deserve, but which is the more grateful therefor. The operations of the Hospital Department of our Army of Tenn., especially since systematized by you, I have always claimed as perfect, so far as our means allowed, and I have every reason to believe it is considered by our government as superior to any in the country. I hope you will find it agreeable to continue your service, so grateful to the soldier and so beneficial to the army.

Rest assured, Doctor, that one of the most pleasant associations of my official life has been with you and your corps of able assistants, and that it will be my pleasure and my duty to bear that testimony. In this connection I enclose you a short extract from my report of Chickamauga. It expresses in but feeble terms my appreciation of your services.

May you ere long enjoy the plaudits of the country, and continue to reap the reward of faithful stewards. I am very respectfully and truly yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

To SURG. S. H. STOUT, Med. Direct. of Hospitals, Atlanta, Ga.

The "extract" mentioned is as follows:

"The medical officers both in the field and in the hospitals, earned the lasting gratitude of the soldier, and deserve the highest commendation. The great number of wounded thrown on their hands taxed every energy and every faculty, with means greatly inadequate, especially in transportation, they soon reduced confusion into order, and by assiduity and skill, afforded to the sufferers that temporal relief for which they might look in vain to any other source."

ANOTHER LETTER YEARS AFTER THE WAR.

N. ORLEANS, 20 June, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR: In conversation with some of your friends here, I have been gratified to learn that you saved the greater part of the valuable records, mostly medical, which you made with so much labor during the war.

There was no part of the organization of the Army of Tenn. so satisfactory to me as the Medical Department, and especially of the Hospital Department. When I left the army and went to Richmond, such was the contrast, and so strong were my comments, that the Surgeon General sent to obtain information, and one of the lady matrons there, Miss Emily Mason, of Va., came out to see and be informed. She returned full of enthusiasm, and reorganized her hospital. It has occurred to us that a connected history, based on your records, would be very valuable. I should take great pride in it, and believe it would reflect great credit upon the Army of Tenn.

Very truly yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,

Prest. So. Hist. Society.

NOTE FROM DR. STOUT.

447 LEWIS AVE., DALLAS, TEX., Mar. 10, 1896.

It has been a cherished object ever since the close of the war to do just what Gen'l Bragg suggests in the above "extract" from his letter of June 20, 1896. But the necessity of my winning daily bread, and inability to hire a clerk or an amanuensis have prevented me. Now that I am 74 years of age I have no hope of accomplishing the proposed task without pecuniary assistance.

S. H. STOUT, M.D., LL.D.

In his personal memoirs Gen. Grant wrote of Gen. Bragg: Bragg was a remarkably intelligent and well-informed man, professionally and otherwise. He was thoroughly upright. A man of the highest moral character and the most correct habits, yet in the old army he was in frequent trouble. He

illustrated with this funny story: In the old army he was in command of his company and made a requisition of the quartermaster—and he was himself that official also. As quartermaster he declined to fill the requisition, and in his dilemma he referred the whole matter to the commanding officer, who exclaimed, "My God Bragg, you have quarrelled with every officer in the army, and now you are quarelling with yourself!"

Gen. Bragg's record brightens with the passing decades. Speakers and writers become the fonder of paying tribute to his high character. Some time ago Capt. George B. Guild, ex-Mayor of Nashville, in addressing the Forbes Bivouac at Clarksville, concluded his remarks with a tribute to him:

* * * He died without giving us any written account of his campaign, as Gens. Johnston, Hood and others did. The most noted battles fought by the Army of Tennessee were when he was its Commander-in-Chief—Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. That these battles were well planned and all of their immense details executed with skill. soldierly courage, none can deny. Every soldier in his army knows that when Bragg made his arrangements to fight, somebody was sure to be hurt. That he failed to take advantage of his victories was a seeming weak point in his military character, but we might be mistaken in this. Take Chickamauga, for instance. He had to commence with 42,000 men; on Sunday night after the battle 17,000 of these were dead or wounded. After two days of hard fighting, soldiers know there are large numbers of stragglers even from a victorious army. Some regiments were almost annihilated, with all of their officers killed or wounded, and heavy details were necessary to care for the killed and wounded, as well as prisoners. All of these causes certainly reduced his fighting force to one half of the 42,000, so he could not have marched to the attack of the fortifications at Chattanooga on Monday with more than 20,000 muskets. * * *

When Bragg was relieved of the command of the Army of Tennessee it must, indeed, have been humiliating to his proud, patriotic spirit, but he continued to render efficient service to the cause of the South to the end. One of the most brilliant affairs of the war was accomplished by him at Kingston, N. C., but a short time before the surrender, and when the Confederacy was staggering to its fall. With a small force he attacked a superior number of the enemy under Gen. Cox and driving them about three miles, captured 1,500 prisoners and three field pieces.

Had the South succeeded, no name would have stood higher on the roll of honor and none would our people have taken more hearty pleasure in honoring. The cause is lost and the questions originating it are forever settled. Still there are sweet and living memories arising from its dust that will forever embalm in sacred remembrance the names of those who shared with us our triumphs and defeats, our sorrows and privations. And to no name will memory oftener recur with patriotic pride and true Southern devotion, than Gen. Braxton Bragg.

Confederate Veteran.

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Published Monthly in the Interest of Confederate Veterans and Kindred Topics.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL, 1896.

No. 4. } S. A. CUNNINGHAM
Editor.

Entered at the postoffice, Nashville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Advertisements: Two dollars per inch one time, or \$20 a year, except last page. One page, one time, special, \$40. Discount: Half year, one issue; one year, two issues. This is an increase on the former rate.

Contributors will please be diligent to abbreviate. The space is too important for anything that has not special merit.

The date to a subscription is always given to the month *before* it ends. For instance, if the VETERAN be ordered to begin with January, the date on mail list will be December, and the subscriber is entitled to that number.

Though men deserve, they may not win success,
The brave will honor the brave, vanquished none the less.

The "civil war" was too long ago to be called the "late" war and when correspondents use that term the word "great" (war) will be substituted.

Response to request for back numbers of the VETERAN has been so liberal, notice is now made that no more copies are wanted, except those numbers to August '93, of which but few copies have been received and for which there is greatest demand.

Requests have been made so frequently for copies of the Constitution now in vogue by the officials of the United Confederate Veterans, that its full text may be expected in the May number.

The Florida account of the United Confederate Veterans' reunion and the Confederate Monument to be erected as a gift from Comrade C. C. Hemming, of Gainesville, Texas, is again deferred through unexpected delay of correspondence, and because Mr. Hemming is changing his plan about it.

Much is being said by comrades in different sections in behalf of a general election day in all Confederate Camps. Let this be discussed and maybe some plan will be promulgated at Richmond. It suggests a pleasant idea that perhaps one thousand Confederate organizations have a general election day, the Daughters and Sons doing likewise.

It will seem odd to repeat monument locating the site of Pemberton and Grant's place of conference looking to the surrender of Vicksburg, upon the title page of VETERAN, but the monument was changed, inasmuch as relic hunters had defaced the marble shamefully, and the singular error was made to designate it as at Jackson, in March VETERAN.

The engraving upon the marble shaft, now in the National Cemetery, is as follows: Taken from the site of the interview between Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant and Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, July 4, 1863.

The printing of the page in blue is done to work it with the Virginia flag on back of number—its proper color.

A suggestion kindly furnished by Gen. George Reese, of Pensacola, Fla., in regard to a reunion mark is revived for the Richmond gathering. It is that delegates wear a card or badge on the hat or in some conspicuous place, indicating especially their regiment in the service.

The writer recalls his first journey through the Carolinas and Virginia. It was in war times. He had metal letters, "Tenn.," on his hat, and the greetings in nearly every section created a pride in his native State. This method was practiced at Houston through suggestion in the VETERAN.

The VETERAN is making a test of friendship for the cause it represents by application to railway presidents and managers in the South:

It represents itself a peculiar publication in having the entire South for its territory, and that although published in Nashville, it hardly belongs to Tennessee more than to Texas, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, or any other Southern State. It represents to them that the editor is frequently called to reunions without having time to arrange for transportation, and asks favors whereby delay may be avoided. He offers to keep standing acknowledgment of the railroads so favoring him, and claims that this favor will be appreciated by the thousands who indorse the VETERAN and support it unstintedly.

In cordially responding to this request, A. E. Hachfield, President of the Oconee & Western Railroad says: This road was built with Northern capital and is controlled by Northern men, but I will always be glad to recognize any man who did his duty according to his honest convictions. Shall be glad to have you make use of the pass.

The railway official who has done more than any other in the way mentioned was a soldier of the Union Army. He controls a large system. The VETERAN is determined to show who its pronounced friends are in this respect.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, has accepted the invitation of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association to deliver the oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone of this monument in Richmond on the 2nd of July, reunion time.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE CONFEDERACY

JON L. WAKELYN

Frank E. Vandiver, ADVISORY EDITOR

 **GREENWOOD PRESS**

WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT • LONDON, ENGLAND

(*q. v.*), farmed and practiced law prior to the Civil War. After the firing on Fort Sumter, he volunteered for service in the Confederate Army. For a few months in 1861, he served as assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Humphrey Marshall (*q. v.*). During 1862, he was commandant of the 1st Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Rifles. After resigning from the army in 1863 because of ill health, Bradley was elected to the second Confederate House, where he served until the end of the war. He was a member of the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores and Post Office and Post Roads Committees. As a member of the Confederate Congress, he favored vigorous prosecution of the war, but he opposed harsh treatment of prisoners. When the war ended, he returned to his law practice in Georgetown. From 1868 to 1880, Bradley was clerk of the circuit court for Scott County. As a Democratic member of the Kentucky Senate in 1889, he was chairman of the Railroads Committee. He died on January 22, 1897, in Georgetown, Kentucky. Collins, *Historical Sketches of Kentucky*, II.

BRAGG, Braxton (*General*), was born to the contractor Thomas Bragg and his wife, Margaret (Crossland), on March 22, 1817, in Warren County, North Carolina. He was a brother of Confederate Attorney General Thomas Bragg (*q. v.*). After attending Warrenton Academy, he graduated fifth in a class of fifty from the U.S. Military Academy in 1837. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army, he was stationed at Fort Monroe in 1837-1838. He served as a first lieutenant during the Indian wars in Florida from 1838 to 1845. During the Mexican War, he was breveted captain at Fort Brown, major at Monterrey, and lieutenant colonel at Buena Vista. He was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from 1849 until he resigned from the army in 1856 to become a sugar planter in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. He was an Episcopalian and a teetotaler, and he married Elisa Brooks Ellis on June 7, 1849. From 1859 to 1861, he was commissioner of public works for the Second District of Louisiana, in charge of drainage and levees. At the outbreak of war, he volunteered for service in the Confederate provisional army. Bragg was put in command of the Confederate forces at Pensacola, Florida, in mid-1861. In January 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant general in command of the Department of Alabama and West Florida. At the battle of Shiloh he commanded the 2nd Army Corps. Upon the death of General Albert S. Johnston (*q. v.*), he was promoted to full general and was given command of the Army of Tennessee, succeeding P. G. T. Beauregard (*q. v.*). Bragg planned the invasion of Kentucky in mid-1862. Although he experienced success at Munfordsville, he failed to take the offensive and was defeated at Perryville in October 1862. He subsequently checked the Northern General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro and was victorious at Chickamauga in September 1863. But he failed to take advantage of his superiority of numbers, and in November he was forced to yield his command at Chattanooga to General Joseph E. Johnston (*q. v.*). Bragg, a close friend of President Davis (*q. v.*) and a constant squabbler with subordinates, was assigned to duty at Richmond in February 1864. A victim of his own indecisive-

ness and of the pettiness of subordinates while in Richmond, Bragg assisted in coordinating the final Confederate defense in the east. In November of the same year, he was given a command at Wilmington, North Carolina, and he participated in the Confederate victory at Bentonville, North Carolina, in March 1865. He served with President Davis on the final retreat into Georgia where he was captured in early May. After the war, he was a civil engineer in New Orleans and later superintendent of harbor improvements in Mobile, Alabama. In the 1870s, he became commissioner of public works for the state of Alabama and chief engineer for the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad. He moved to Galveston, Texas, and remained in the railroad business; he died there on September 27, 1876. McWhiney, *Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat*; Seitz, *Braxton Bragg General of the Confederacy*.

BRAGG, Thomas (*Cabinet Member*), brother of Braxton Bragg (*q. v.*), was born to the skilled carpenter and contractor Thomas and his wife Margaret (Crossland) Bragg in Warrenton, North Carolina, on November 9 or 10, 1810. After attending Warrenton Academy and the military academy of Middletown, Connecticut, he was admitted to the bar in 1833. In the same year, he began the practice of law in Jackson, North Carolina. He married Isabelle M. Cuthbert in October 1837. A lifelong Democrat and staunch Presbyterian, Bragg was elected to the state legislature in 1842 and 1844. In 1845, he served as prosecuting attorney for Northampton County. As governor of his state from 1855 to 1859 and as U.S. senator from 1859 to 1861, he was a conservative secessionist who believed that the South could not establish its independence. He resigned from the Senate after North Carolina seceded. Bragg was appointed aide to the governor of North Carolina after war broke out. As attorney general in the Confederate cabinet from November 21, 1861, to March 18, 1862, he was close to President Davis (*q. v.*). He defended civilian rights and held that the Confederate government was financially liable for all materials used by the army. A diligent and meticulous man, he carefully reorganized the department to make it more responsive to state needs. He also favored the establishment of a Confederate supreme court. Bragg resigned his office on March 18, 1862, to return to North Carolina, where he sought to stop the peace movement which had begun during 1862. Bragg also attempted to effect a reconciliation between President Davis and Governor Zebulon Vance (*q. v.*). He helped edit the once unionist *State Journal* during 1864. Bragg ably served the Confederate interests at the end of the war and effected a just settlement of federal properties in the hands of Southerners. In 1865, when the war had ended, he returned to his law practice in Raleigh. Bragg helped to reorganize the state government during the late 1860s. He also was a lawyer for the prosecution in the trial of Governor William W. Holden (*q. v.*) in 1870. He died in Raleigh on January 21, 1872. Ashe, *Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas*. . . ; Patrick, *Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet*; Peele (comp.), *Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians*.

Bragg

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On Wednesday morning about 1 o'clock, the residence near the mouth of the Pascagoula river, owned by Dr. Bragg, of this place, was destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by a colored family who lived in part of the dwelling. Messrs Chas and Ed Bragg together with Messrs Bob Loughridge and Frank Castanera had been spending a few days at the beach, making the house their headquarters, and were sleeping on the front gallery when they heard the alarm raised by the colored inmates, but they were helpless to stay the flames. The fire appears to have originated at the extreme rear of the house, but it is not known whether it is incendiary or not. The house was valued at about \$2500, with about \$900 insurance. We sympathize with the Doctor in his misfortune. 15 July 1887

DO NOT CIRCULATE

CHANCERY SUMMONS TO UNKNOWN DEFENDANTS.

Mrs. Emma Hyatt Bragg et al
Vs. No. 5666

The Unknown Heirs, Assigns and Personal Representatives of Lewis Alexis, Deceased, et al.

To The Unknown Heirs, Assigns and Personal Representatives of Lewis Alexis, Deceased, and to any and all persons or parties having or claiming any right, title or interest, either legal or equitable, in or to the following described lands situated in Jackson County, Mississippi, to-wit:

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Governmental Lot No. 2 of Fractional Section 14, Township 7 South, Range 9 West;

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the Chancery Court of Jackson County, Mississippi, at Rules, on the Second Monday of April, A. D. 1935, to defend the suit No. 5666 of Mrs. Emma Hyatt Bragg et al, wherein you are made parties defendant, and wherein Complainants seek confirmation of their title to said above described land.

Witness my hand this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1935.

FRED TAYLOR,
Clerk Chancery Court,
Jackson County, Miss.

3-15-4c.

CD 4/5/1935

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Bragg 61

Bragg

SNDX	Husband	SNDX	Wife	Date
B130	BOUPET, John	D453	DELAMOTHE, ---	11 May 1807
B622	BOURGEOIS, Michel	G363	GAUTEROT, Rose	20 May 1767
B625	BOURGUIN, M. Edward	B210	BUKUP, Mary Jane	11 Jul 1841
B550	BOWMAN, Isaac [Dr]	R240	ROCHELLE, Eveline	06 Apr 1847
B200	BOYCE, Henry	D450	DELANEY, Octavia [Mrs]	08 Feb 1848
B600	BOYER, Francois	H545	HENELIN, Marie Jacobe	15 Aug 1738
B600	BOYER, Jean Baptiste	A245	ASSELINE, Marie	20 Apr 1748
B600	BOYER, Pierre	S260	SAUCIER, ---	11 May 1808
B600	BOYER, Vincent Joseph	L620	LEROUX, Marguerite	25 Jun 1744
B400	BOYLE, Andrew A.	C623	CHRISTIE, Elizabeth M. A.	31 Jan 1846
B400	BOYLE, Henry	A415	ALPUENTE, Adelaide P.	01 Jul 1847
B256	BOZONIER, Antoine	D162	DUVERGES, Gontier [Mrs]	10 Jun 1812
B625	BRACHEMIN, Edmond	C253	CHEXNAYDE, Louisa Alcide	11 Sep 1833
B631	BRADBURN, William P.	R452	ROLLINS, Eliza C.	20 Jan 1848
B630	BRADY, Thomas R.	P624	PURCELL, Mary E. J.	13 Jan 1850
B620	BRAGG, Braxton	B420	BLISS, Eliza B.	07 Jun 1849
B653	BRAND, John	L256	LAUSMERUE, Anselma	19 Nov 1847
B624	BRASELMAN, W. R.	R163	ROBERTSON, Mary F.	01 Jun 1848
B626	BRASHEAR, Walter B.	C615	CARPENTER, Margaret	18 Feb 1847
B626	BRASHER, B. [Cpt]	O216	OSBORNE, Adeline Louisa	16 Aug 1836

Bragg 62

100

100


 Department of the Interior
 Bureau of Land Management
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 FAX (303) 839-7001
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100

(faint handwritten notes)

100

100

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the population is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the population.

100

100

Bragg 63

1850 P. 327

Guerra Coal

(Faint handwritten text, possibly "Guerra Coal")

1850 P. 327

Bragg 64

1857 Page 327

George C. AL

Lieutenant General William J. Hardee's corps and followed by Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's corps. Their initial assault hit Major General Alexander McD. McCook's corps, whose only assignment for the day had been to protect the Federal right. The strong resistance put up by Brigadier General Philip Sheridan's men in the right center saved the Union from disaster by protecting the pike, the Federal supply line. Outflanked and overwhelmed by the Confederates, however, McCook's men retreated.

With the Federals forced back toward the Murfreesboro-Nashville Pike, Rosecrans called off his offensive and struggled to construct a defense line to save his only escape route. A Union general recalled that Rosecrans's "usually florid face had lost its ruddy color, and his anxious eyes told that the disasters of the morning were testing his powers to the very verge of endurance." Attacks against the Union right continued, but gradually the Federals rallied; their deadly rifle and artillery fire slowed and then checked the Confederate advance. The movement Bragg had expected his army to perform was more suited to an open

parade field than to the rough terrain dotted with cedar thickets over which the Confederates advanced. Officers soon found it impossible to keep their lines unbroken, as Bragg's orders required, or even to maintain contact with units on their flanks. As losses multiplied, more men straggled.

By noon the sharpest action was in the Round Forest, near the Union center, where the Federal line formed an acute angle. The Confederates struck this strong natural position repeatedly but unsuccessfully, half the men in Brigadier General James R. Chalmers's Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment charged the Federal position armed only with sticks, and most of his Ninth Mississippi attacked with their rifles too wet to fire, because of the previous night's rain. As the Mississippians faltered, Confederate Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson's Tennessee Brigade rushed forward and was nearly destroyed: one regiment

lost half its officers and 68 percent of its men; another lost 42 percent of its officers and over half its men.

Unable to break the Federal line with Polk's troops, Bragg ordered four fresh brigades from Major General John C. Breckinridge's division on his right flank across the river. He could not have picked a worse spot to make this major attack, and Polk compounded the error by sending these reinforcements, which arrived shortly before 2:00 p.m., into battle piecemeal. They were slaughtered. "The Federals," as one general reported, "were strongly posted in two lines of battle, supported by numerous batteries. One of the lines formed an excellent breastwork. We had no artillery, the nature of the ground forbidding its use. It was deemed reckless to continue the attack."

Action continued sporadically until dark, but the Confederates could not break the Federal line, now defended by units of McCook's, Thomas's, and Crittenden's corps. To Hardee's final appeal for reinforcements sometime after 4:00 p.m., Bragg replied that he had no men to send. Hardee refused to order another assault. "The enemy," he recalled, "lay beyond the range of our guns, securely sheltered behind the strong defense of the railroad embankment, with wide open fields intervening, which were swept by their superior artillery, it would have been folly, not valor, to assail them in this position."

No further major action took place until January 2, 1863, when Bragg decided to dislodge a Union force, led by Colonel Samuel Beatty of Crittenden's Third Division, which had crossed Stones River and occupied a position on the east bank, "from which . . . Polk's line was both commanded and enfiladed." Bragg ordered Breckinridge's division, supported by artillery and cavalry, to drive the Federals back across the river. To divert attention from Breckinridge's assault, he opened an artillery barrage along Polk's front at 3:30 p.m. About thirty minutes later Breckinridge's men advanced in two lines. "The front line had bay-

onets fixed," reported Breckinridge, "with orders to deliver one volley, and then use the bayonet." A member of Bragg's staff left the best brief account of what happened. "The division moved beautifully across an open field," he observed. "A murderous fire was opened upon them. The enemy had concentrated a large force . . . and had combined a concentric fire from his artillery. . . . Our troops nevertheless marched up bravely and drove the enemy from the hill. The left of the division inadvertently crossed the river contrary to orders: it was driven back in confusion. In the meantime, the enemy in large force assailed the right of the division, and it was compelled to retire. The [Confederate] cavalrymen on the right were ordered to cooperate, but they were mere spectators. It was a terrible affair, although short." An hour and twenty minutes of combat had gained the Confederates nothing but casualties.

Bragg's position was now precarious. Soldiers who had fought and waited in the rain and cold for five days without sufficient rest were exhausted. Struggling had increased significantly. Stones River, which had risen rapidly after several more days of heavy rain, might soon become unfordable, which would isolate part of the army. Furthermore, Bragg had just seen captured documents that indicated that Rosecrans had received reinforcements.

The Confederate retreat from Murfreesboro, which began at 11:00 p.m. on January 3, in drenching rain, was made without mishap. Supply trains led the way south, followed by

the infantry. A cavalry screen protected their movements. Rosecrans did not pursue, but nearly 2,000 wounded Confederates and their medical attendants were left behind.

Stones River was one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. Of the approximately 44,000 Federals and 34,000 Confederates engaged in action near Murfreesboro, each side lost about 13,000.

To many people the end of the war seemed no nearer after Stones River. A Confederate who admitted that he was "sick and tired" of fighting could "see no prospects of having peace for a long time to come. I don't think it ever will be stopped by fighting," he reasoned; "the Yankees can't whip us and we can never whip them, and I see no prospect of peace unless the Yankees themselves rebel and throw down their arms, and refuse to fight any longer." Northern leaders, in contrast, regarded Stones River as an important victory. It cost the Confederates not only a little more of Tennessee but a lot of what they could ill afford to lose — men. The Federals, who had more manpower, gained little additional territory, yet after the battle President Lincoln thanked Rosecrans for his "hard-earned victory" and confessed that had Stones River "been a defeat instead, the nation could scarcely have lived over [it]."

Stones River National Battlefield is on State Route 41 near Interstate 24 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 25 miles southeast of Nashville. There are 405 acres of the historic battlefield within its authorized boundaries.

Bragg 66

Bragg

Bragg, J. I.

Co. A, 13 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Bragg, John

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

This card must not be taken from the file.
(331)

Bragg, John.

Co. A, 13 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

This card must not be taken from the file.
(332)

Bragg, John

Co. X, 23 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

John I. Bragg
2d Ala. Inf.

Reference Card

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

This card must not be taken from the file.
(333)

Bragg, J. R.
Co. *H*, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Corporal Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

See This card must not be taken from the file.
(121)

Bragg, J. R.
Co. *H*, 38 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Sergeant Sergeant

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

See This card must not be taken from the file.
(122)

Bragg, J. R.
Co. *E*, 5 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Bragg, J. R.

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

See This card must not be taken from the file.
(123)

Brady, E. H.

7/11
Co. H, 3 Batt'n Mississippi Infantry.
'Confederate.'

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(183) This card must not be taken from the file.

Brady, Henry

Co. A, 16 Battalion Mississippi
Sharp Shooters.
'Confederate.'

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(183) This card must not be taken from the file.

Brady, M. J.

Capt. Gamblin's Co. (State Troops),
Mississippi Cavalry.
'Confederate.'

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(183) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, M. B.

Co. *21st*, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

~~See~~ This card must not be taken from the file.

(1863)

Bragg, Thomas

Capt. Gambelin's Co. (State Troops),

Mississippi Cavalry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

~~See~~ This card must not be taken from the file.

(1863)

Bragg, Thomas P.

Co. *21st*, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

~~See~~ This card must not be taken from the file.

(1863)

Brigg, James M.
Co. B, 30 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Brigg, James

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(181) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, James J.
Co. A, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(182) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, J. B.
Co. C, 5 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(183) This card must not be taken from the file.

Brady B. M.

Co. *B*, 23 Mississippi Infantry,

(Confederate.)

Druggan Druggan

See also *Ward M. Brady*

in Ala. Inf.

Reference card

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(182)

Brady James

Co. *A*, 2 Mississippi Infantry.

(Army of 10000.)

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(182)

Brady James

Co. *B*, 30 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(182)

Brady J. D.
Co. *B* 2 Mississippi Cavalry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(187)

Brady J. D.
Co. 22 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

Reference Card

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(188)

Brady W. D.
Capt. 1st Batt'n, State Cavalry,
Mississippi.
(Confederate.)

West Duquenois West Duquenois

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(189)

Bragg, W. R.

Co. *H*, 10 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

~~This card must not be taken from the file.~~
(221)

Bragg, William

Co. *D*, 13 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Bragg, John

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

~~This card must not be taken from the file.~~
(221)

Bragg, J. J.

Co. *D*, 24 Battalion Mississippi
Cavalry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

~~This card must not be taken from the file.~~
(221)

Bragg, J. L.

Co. *A*, 13 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Bragg, John

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(311) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, John.

Co. *A*, 13 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(312) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, John

Co. *B*, 33 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

John T. Bragg

2. Ala. Inf.

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(313) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, J. B.
Co. *H*, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Corporal Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(100) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, J. B.
Co. *H*, 38 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Sergeant Sergeant

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(101) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, J. B.
Co. *E*, 5 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Bragg, J. B.

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(102) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, L. H.

Code, 3 Battalion Mississippi Infantry.
(CONFEDERATE.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(122) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, Loney

Co. A, 15 Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters.
(CONFEDERATE.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(122) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, M. J.

Capt. Gamblin's Co. (State Troops),
Mississippi Cavalry.
(CONFEDERATE.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(122) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, M. B.

Co. *21st*, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(1863) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, Thomas

Capt. Gambell's Co. (State Troop),

Mississippi Cavalry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(1863) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, Thomas P.

Co. *21st*, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

(1863) This card must not be taken from the file.

Brady, James M.
Co. B, 80 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Brady, James M.

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

This card must not be taken from the file.

Brady, James J.
Co. B, 8 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

This card must not be taken from the file.

Brady, J. B.
Co. C, 5 Mississippi Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

This card must not be taken from the file.

Brady, B. M.

Co. *23* Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Druggan, Druggan

See also *Druggan, M. Druggan*

30 Ala. Inf.

Reference card

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

See This card must not be taken from the file.
(1820)

Brady, James

Co. *2* Mississippi Infantry.
(Army of 10000.)
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

See This card must not be taken from the file.
(1821)

Brady, James

Co. *30* Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

See This card must not be taken from the file.
(1822)

Brady J. G.
Co. *B*, 2 Mississippi Cavalry.
(Confederate.)

Private *Private*

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(1863)

Brady J. D.
Co. *B*, 22 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private *Private*

See also

Willis

Hygiene Card

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(1863)

Brady M. D.
Capt., Stubbs' Batt'n, State Cavalry,
Mississippi.
(Confederate.)

Ant. Dugan

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.
(1863)

Bragg, W. K.

Co. *11*, 16 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
(1863) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, William

Co. *A*, 13 Mississippi Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

REFERENCE CARD.

Original filed under

Bragg, John

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
(1861) This card must not be taken from the file.

Bragg, J. G.

Co. *2*, 24 Battalion Mississippi
Cavalry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
(1863) This card must not be taken from the file.

[illegible]

BR 999 83

Recd July 10 1934

44

4

3

Note B--All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 23 and 28 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

enumerated by me on the 14 day of June, 1880.

of Little

23

Name		Home Number		Date of Birth		Sex		Race		Color		Religion		Education		Occupation		Marital Status		Employment		Disability		Mental		Physical		Social		Family	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32	
33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48	
49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64	
65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80	
81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96	
97		98		99		100		101		102		103		104		105		106		107		108		109		110		111		112	
113		114		115		116		117		118		119		120		121		122		123		124		125		126		127		128	
129		130		131		132		133		134		135		136		137		138		139		140		141		142		143		144	
145		146		147		148		149		150		151		152		153		154		155		156		157		158		159		160	
161		162		163		164		165		166		167		168		169		170		171		172		173		174		175		176	
177		178		179		180		181		182		183		184		185		186		187		188		189		190		191		192	
193		194		195		196		197		198		199		200		201		202		203		204		205		206		207		208	
209		210		211		212		213		214		215		216		217		218		219		220		221		222		223		224	
225		226		227		228		229		230		231		232		233		234		235		236		237		238		239		240	
241		242		243		244		245		246		247		248		249		250		251		252		253		254		255		256	
257		258		259		260		261		262		263		264		265		266		267		268		269		270		271		272	
273		274		275		276		277		278		279		280		281		282		283		284		285		286		287		288	
289		290		291		292		293		294		295		296		297		298		299		300		301		302		303		304	
305		306		307		308		309		310		311		312		313		314		315		316		317		318		319		320	
321		322																													

[illegible]

Bragg 84

NOTE D.—In making entries in columns 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, an affirmative mark only will be used—thus /, except in the case of divorced persons, column 11, when the letter "D" is to be used.

MOBILE CO AL 1870?

7		Nancy	11	F	W	"	"			Bragg
8	564	Dotson John	30	M	W	Corn Merchant	1400	600	Bragg	85
9		" Margaret	26	F	W	House Wife			"	
10		" George	8	M	W				"	
11		" John	6	M	W				"	
12		" Helen	4	F	W				"	
13		" Hattie	2	F	W				"	
14		Anderson Mary	38	F	B	House Servant			"	
15		Thomas Caroline	27	F	B	"			"	
16		Bradley Mary	28	M	W	Gardener			Florida	
17	565	Hutchinson Wm	70	M	W	Corn Merchant	800	100	England	
18	566	Blasfield Joe	50	M	B	Labourer			N.C.	
19		" Lovina	40	F	B	House Wife			Ala	
20		" John	10	M	B				"	
21		Anderson Mary	35	F	B	House Servant			"	
22	567	Dewell John	48	M	W	Farmer			Ireland	
23		" Julia	29	F	W	House Wife			"	
24		" James	8	M	W				Ala	
25		" William	17	M	W	At Home			"	
26		" Gastine	18	F	W	"			"	
27		" Mary	7	F	W	"			"	
28		" Anna	2	F	W	"			"	
29	368 368	Long Joe	15	M	W				"	
30		Hallahan Mary	55	F	W	House Keeper			Ireland	
31		" Anna	28	F	W	At Home			"	
32	369 369	Bragg John	64	M	W	Planter	11000	2500	N.C.	
33		" Braxton	22	M	W	Lawyer			Ala	
34		" Dora	20	F	W	At Home			"	
35		" Lantry	17	M	W	"			"	
36		" William	13	M	W	"			"	
37		" Mary	12	F	W	"			"	
38		" John	11	M	W	"			"	
39	370 370	M.E. Dowd Albert	26	M	W	Farmer Labourer			"	
40		Hedrick Jane	25	F	B	Domestic Servant			"	

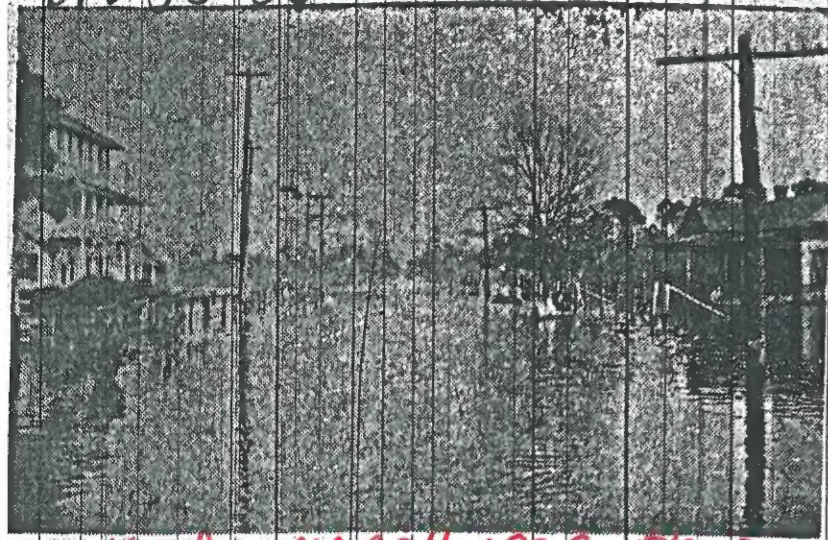
No. of dwellings	6	No. of white females	15	No. of males, foreign born	
" " families	6	" " colored males	3	" " females	
" " white males	17	" " females	5	" " total	

No. of images

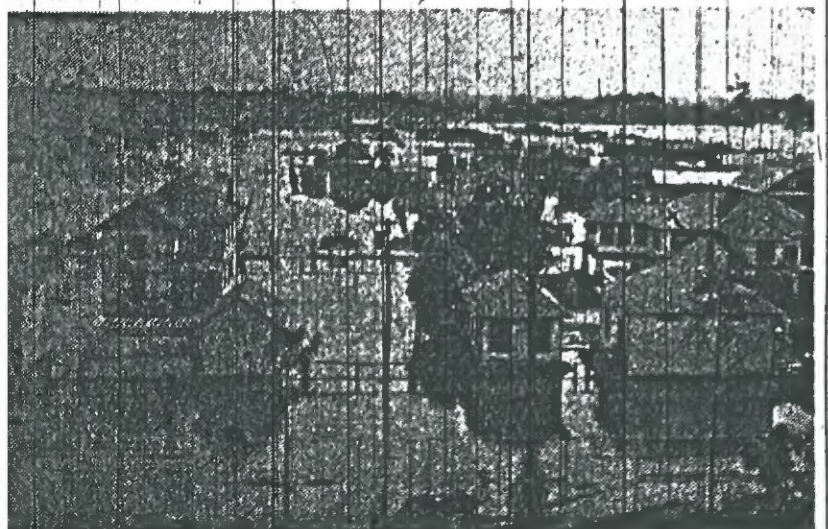
6-11-1963

81099 86

THE CHRONICLE PASCAGOULA, MOSS POINT
MISSISSIPPI



Kreole MARCH 1929 FLOOD



DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN KREOLE HAD T HIS MUCH WATER? THE PICTURES, WHICH
belong to Mrs. C. W. Philstrom of Moss Point, show from top, old Paper Mill Hotel, part of
Hobby's Drug Store and home of Ed Mayo, paper mill manager in March of 1929.

BRAGG, DR.	<i>Scranton School Enum</i>	1890-91
	White, Parent/Guardian of:	
	BRAGG, WILLIE	19 WM
BRAGG, JUANITA KREBS	<i>Death Records of Jackson Co, MS</i>	
	Juanita (Krebs) Bragg, born March 1882,	
	died 17 Oct 1916.	
	Buried in <i>Machpelah Cemetery</i> .	
	Wife of W. H. Bragg.	
	Father: Arthur Krebs.	
	Mother: Harriet Jamison.	
	also....	
	Baby Bragg, Son of W. H. Bragg	
	Died 14 Oct 1916. Buried <i>Machpelah Cem.</i>	
BRAGG, WILLIE	<i>Scranton School Enum</i>	19 WM 1890-91
	Par/Guar: DR. BRAGG	